

USAID/Moldova
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 13, 2006

Please Note:

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: I. Democracy Reform

A. Country Situation: In the decade and a half since independence, Moldova has made significant progress in establishing state institutions to manage the transition from Communist autocracy. Moldova has emerged as a functioning, sovereign state from one of the poorest and least developed of the Soviet republics. Despite some reversion to old habits, successive governments have been elected in generally recognized free and fair elections.

Nevertheless, Moldova's transition has been difficult and uneven, and support for reform within the population is not unanimous. Moldova is one of the few former Soviet states that still struggles with the existence of a secessionist territory within its borders, an unresolved conflict that poses a major challenge to Moldovan statehood and the country's political and economic evolution.

In elections in February 2001, the Communist Party of Moldova (CPM) won more than two-thirds of Parliamentary seats, in what most observers considered to be a reasonably free and fair process. Despite initial optimism that the CPM-dominated government would continue to progress toward political and economic reform, the GOM continued to drag its feet in implementing the substantial reforms necessary to transform the Moldovan economy, and the GOM's overall commitment to economic and market reforms remained questionable. In early 2005, this situation changed significantly when President Voronin and the Communist Party made a significant turn westward in the run-up to the March Parliamentary elections.

Since the 2005 election, a number of young and capable technocrats have ascended to key power positions within the Government of Moldova (GOM), and the government has passed significant new regulatory reform legislation to streamline Moldova's business regulatory environment. While Moldova's new Guillotine Law is significant evidence of an increasing commitment to cut bureaucracy and corruption, much more remains to be done to resolve these problems. In November 2005 Moldova was awarded Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Threshold Status. Moldova passes three categories for MCA qualification, but fails on Control of Corruption and must do more to combat corruption before obtaining full MCA eligibility.

The key challenge to achieving economic growth, accountable government, and improved social conditions for Moldova's citizens is to reverse consolidation of executive power, which continues to threaten both the development of the rule of law and political competition in Moldova. Central actors feel entitled to interfere in the judicial process, to manage or influence the media, to dictate to local and regional authorities, and to play favorites with business interests. One result is a government that is neither transparent nor accountable, and discourages a willingness to become involved in political life.

B. U.S. Assistance Priorities: USAID programs in the Democracy Sector are focused on helping Moldova meet its commitments under its EU Action Plan and achieving full Compact Status under the MCA. USAID provides assistance in building effective, responsive, and accountable institutions, which are essential for Moldova's successful transition to a market democracy. USAID programs support: 1) more democratic local governance with increased fiscal autonomy and the capacity to provide improved municipal services, 2) the increased capacity of citizens to make tangible and positive change in their communities through associative action; and 3) advancing the rule of law in Moldova by informing citizens of their legal rights and responsibilities, providing access to legal consultation and representation, and increasing the capacity of the legal system to respond more effectively.

C. Program Performance: USAID's Citizen Participation (CPP) and Local Government Reform (LGRP) programs are successfully and tangibly reinventing the relationship between local governments and their constituent communities. CPP is building social capital and engaging citizens in associative and independent action to solve shared community problems. LGRP has introduced community strategic planning, measurably improved local government financial management, implemented projects that have measurably improved the quality and reliability of basic municipal utility services, and increased transparency and citizen participation in more than 91 communities.

The Strengthening Democratic Political Activism Program (SDPA) was instrumental in providing technical assistance and facilitation in the organization of a coalition of centrist parties; and along with the Eurasia Foundation provided training, technical assistance and grant support for Coalition 2005, the NGO coalition for free and fair elections, in the run-up to Moldova's May 2005 Parliamentary Elections. Coalition 2005 NGOs monitored local media coverage and other short-comings in the electoral process. The Coalition also made public reports on those short-comings and advocated for appropriate corrective action to be taken. On Election Day, the Coalition conducted independent election monitoring throughout the country. USAID's Rule of Law Program also provided election law seminars and roundtables for lawyers, media, and Central Election Commission members, as well as an international seminar on elections monitoring. On Election Day, the "Election Day Lawyer" project trained and deployed a total of 40 lawyers to every court of first instance in Moldova, ready to handle requests for pro bono representation of citizens with complaints of electoral fraud or infringements.

During FY 2005, SDPA also began a joint effort to support reform of the Communist Party and its organizational structure, to bring it more in line with the principles of Western social democracy. The program involves a series of exchanges with the leadership of the Lithuanian Social Democratic Party, under the leadership of Prime Minister and former Soviet era Lithuanian Communist Party Chairman, Algirdas Brazauskis. The two party institutes also began a joint effort to support reform in the Moldovan Parliament by sponsoring a series of exchanges between senior staff of the parliaments of Lithuania and Latvia, and the senior staff and leadership of the Moldovan Parliament.

II. Economic Reform Assistance

A. Country Situation: Nearly 50 percent of Moldovan Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 40 percent of employment, and 65 percent of exports are related to agriculture and agribusiness. More than half of the country's population lives in rural areas, and makes its living from agricultural activities. GDP per capita is \$860.

The collapse of the Soviet collective farm system, the 1998 Russian Ruble crisis, and other factors have combined to make Moldova's economic transition particularly difficult. Dire economic conditions have forced an estimated 600,000 to 1 million Moldovans to leave the country, usually through illegal migration. Their remittances, estimated at well over \$600 million per year, help maintain an otherwise stagnant economy.

Government interference in the economy continues to be a major concern. Despite Moldova's significant achievement in regulatory reform, problems with the rule of law, transparency, corruption, and red tape continue to discourage foreign investment. Important foreign investors have left the country, and others have faced substantial levels of intervention from the authorities. Other factors that have adversely affected the situation in Moldova include: a general decline in the world economy; the reduction in trade with its historically largest trading partner, Russia, and; the economic dislocations caused by the breakaway of the Transnistria region, which contained most of Moldova's heavy industry.

Real GDP grew by a robust 6.3% in 2003, 7.3% in 2004, and 8.6% in the first half of 2005. Nonetheless, these figures are somewhat misleading, because much of real GDP growth is based on consumption and supported by remittances. In reality, Moldovans consume more than they produce, with consumption at 105.85% of GDP last year.

Moldova produces no natural gas and an extremely small amount of crude oil. It is nearly totally dependent upon energy imports from Russia, and Moldovans are increasingly worried about Russian threats to raise natural gas prices to "European" levels. Likewise, Russia's 2005 ban on Moldovan agricultural products has affected nearly one-quarter of all Moldovan agricultural exports. Difficulties in obtaining excise stamps in the fall of 2005 have increased fears that Moldovan wine exports to Russia may also be under threat.

Overall, progress is evident in the development of a market economy, but the private sector is not yet sufficiently dynamic or internationally competitive in many areas. Only a few agricultural and

manufacturing enterprises have attained production or industry standards that are acceptable for export. Shortages of advanced knowledge and technology, fueled by insufficient credit for capital assets, contribute to this lack of competitiveness. Effective professional and trade associations are limited in number and are generally not yet strong advocates for the private sector.

Access to credit is restricted, often because of a perceived high level of market risk and high collateral requirements for short-term credit to finance purchases of inventory and raw materials. Medium and long-term finance for capital assets is in short supply, and only a limited range of financial products is available.

Current market information, data on international industry trends, knowledge of buyer and supplier networks, and full familiarity with accepted standards are also vital to creating and managing competitive businesses. However, Moldovan managers and entrepreneurs often do not have the needed access or the skills required to do research directly applicable to their businesses.

B. U.S. Assistance Priorities: In its support for private enterprise, USAID assistance focuses on expanding the role of small and medium enterprises in the Moldovan economy; improving the investment climate by identifying and removing barriers to business; assisting the Moldovan agribusiness sector in applying new technologies that can significantly increase the value and sales of Moldovan farm produce; and helping Moldova integrate its economy more closely into the global economy by increasing its competitiveness in international markets.

C. Program Performance: During FY 2005, USAID successfully supported the Ministry of Economy in the development of a new and innovative Guillotine Law to cut ambiguous, repetitive, and ineffective business regulations that encumber investment and enterprise development. In November 2005, in part due to the success of the new Guillotine Law, Moldova was awarded Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Threshold Status.

In the Agriculture and Agribusiness sector, preliminary estimates indicate that there will be a significant increase in annual sector growth for the fourth consecutive year since the completion of the USAID assisted agricultural land privatization. In 2004, the Moldovan agricultural sector registered a significant growth of 20.4% as compared to 2003 levels. Data for 2005 is not yet available as of the date of this report. In FY 2005, The Private Farmer Assistance Program completed its activities, leaving a legacy of 15 sustainable Agricultural Producers' Associations, a network of 28 Business Centers, and the Republican Union of Agricultural Producers' Associations.

III. Social Reform and Humanitarian Assistance

A. Country Situation: Three areas of concern in the health sector are HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, and tuberculosis. In 2004, there were 2,169 officially registered HIV/AIDS cases in Moldova. However, as a result of increased cooperation with Transdnestrian authorities, and an improved capacity by the Moldovan laboratory system to accurately test for HIV, the number of identified HIV/AIDS cases in Moldova in 2005 is expected to rise by approximately 1,000. The National AIDS Center estimates that the actual number of people living with HIV/AIDS could be as high as 7,400. The Moldovan Center for Preventive Medicine reports that 3,300-3,800 people die annually of chronic hepatitis and hepatic cirrhosis, with an additional 200-220 annual deaths as a result of hepatic cancer. More than 53,000 cases of chronic hepatitis and chronic cirrhosis are registered, with approximately 6,000 new cases of chronic hepatitis registered annually. The National Tuberculosis Institute noted that 2,553 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in Moldova during the first eight months of 2005, compared to 2,141 cases reported in the first eight months of 2004.

B. U.S. Assistance Priorities: USAID's social transition program in Moldova focuses on strengthening tuberculosis control, preventing the transmission of priority infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C, and reducing trafficking in persons.

USAID interventions in the health sector are closely coordinated with the Global Fund and the Moldovan Ministry of Health. To combat Tuberculosis, USAID supports the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO)-recommended Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) strategy for TB diagnosis, treatment, and care procedures. USAID's proposed interventions for preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B&C were designed in collaboration with other donors and the Moldova Ministry of Health, which specifically assisted USAID with the design of its new initiative, Preventing HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B & C in Moldova, to be awarded in FY 2006.

C. Program Performance: During FY 2005, USAID successfully completed the renovation of Moldova's National Tuberculosis Reference Laboratory and three regional reference laboratories to support the nationwide implementation of World Health Organization-recommended DOTS, and ensure that laboratory services and quality control procedures meet international standards. A facility was also renovated for multi-drug resistant (MDR) services in preparation for DOTS+ introduction to combat MDR TB.

IV. Other Programs of Significance

A. Country Situation: In some Moldovan villages, half of the population has migrated. Some of those who seek employment abroad succeed in finding it. Others, primarily young women, are not as lucky and are lured into forced prostitution. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that every year approximately 10,000 women go abroad in search of work. Although no official statistics exist, IOM estimates that the majority of women trafficked come from rural areas. Most of them are between 15 and 30 years old; more than 10% are under the age of 18; and some are as young as 12.

B. U.S. Assistance Priorities: USAID's anti-trafficking initiatives support: prevention through public awareness and information campaigns; the identification and recognition of risk factors; assistance to potential and actual victims of trafficking through legal consultations, crisis prevention services, psychological rehabilitation, training programs in job skills and entrepreneurship; and by supporting communities in providing safe supervised learning and living environments for returning victims; providing state boarding school or orphanage graduates access to life-skills, job and employment training, health services and counseling, and tangible work experience, which can prepare them for meaningful employment in Moldova and successful (re)integration into the community.

C. Program Performance: During FY 2005, USAID's New Perspectives for Women program completed the establishment of five Regional Resource Centers throughout Moldova that provide comprehensive prevention and reintegration assistance to vulnerable girls and young women, particularly in remote rural areas. One national and five regional mobile outreach teams have also been established. USAID's Better Opportunities for Youth and Women in Moldova completed the construction design of the first five buildings in which the Social Reintegration Centers will be located. Rehabilitation work on the first two Centers began in Ungheni and Carpineni.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 117-0131 Private Enterprise Growth Creates Jobs and Generates Income

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,476,000 FSA, \$762,444 FSA carryover). USAID's BIZPRO Moldova project was modified to continue work with the Ministry of Economy and Trade on regulatory reform, building on the successes already achieved. The project is conducting legal and economic analysis to support the amendment of existing legislation as well as the drafting of new legislation and regulations; providing technical assistance to support the creation of a Regulatory Impact Analysis Commission to monitor regulatory impact and cost-benefit of proposed legislation; and expanding the network of one-stop shops for business registration, certificates, and licenses. USAID is assisting Moldova to meet its commitments under the European Union (EU) Action Plan, and to take the steps necessary to qualify for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Compact Status. USAID is developing a new highly focused, cross-sectoral, anti-corruption program. The new anti-corruption program will support Government of Moldova (GOM) anti-corruption initiatives, and Moldova's efforts to meet MCA criteria. Implementing partners: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and to be determined.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$3,200,000 FSA). Moldova's Agribusiness Development Project (ADP) is continuing to increase rural incomes and employment opportunities by improving the international competitiveness of Moldova's high-value agriculture (HVA) sector, boosting export potential and trade capacity. A market-driven, value-chain approach to development will result in sustainable enterprise models that encourage investment in the Moldovan HVA sector. In August 2005, USAID extended the Private Farmer Commercialization Program (PFCP) to address the remaining legal and regulatory constraints and facilitate the implementation of a functioning Grain Warehouse Receipt (GWR) system. The GWR system will limit risk throughout the value chain, and ensure access to short-term credit resources.

USAID's new Competitiveness Enhancement and Enterprise Development (CEED) project is a second generation small and medium enterprise (SME) support program. CEED seeks to develop business and industry clusters in the wine, apparel and textiles, and information/communications technology sectors. CEED will stimulate economic growth, and improve employment opportunities by increasing the competitiveness of Moldovan products on international markets, and by creating a business and investment climates that stimulate, support and reward competitive enterprise performance.

Moldova's Credit Enhancement Project (CEP) is continuing to facilitate access to credit for SMEs and farmers by providing loan portfolio guarantees for up to 50% of the risk related to SME development loans. In FY 2005 new Development Credit Authority (DCA) agreements with Moldova Agroindbank and Victoria Bank became operational, and a new DCA agreement providing a Loan Portfolio Guarantee to Fincom Bank was signed. Implementing partners: Citizen's Network for Foreign Affairs (CNFA); Chemonics International, Inc. (both prime).

Program Support

Program Support (\$400,000 FSA, \$186,006 FSA carryover). USAID will provide funds for administrative support, evaluations and assessments, and information technology support.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 117-0131 Private Enterprise Growth Creates Jobs and Generates Income

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$674,000 FSA). An anti-corruption program will support GOM anti-corruption initiatives and Moldova's efforts to meet MCA criteria. Contractors/grantees are the same as above.

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$4,800,000 FSA). ADP will continue to provide a variety of assistance to agribusiness SMEs and private farmers with a focus on increasing the quality and quantities of goods produced. ADP will focus on export market penetration and diversification, strengthening value-adding agribusiness enterprises for the export markets, and increasing the supply and quality of agricultural products at the farm level to improve export opportunities.

CEED will develop business and industry clusters, and continue the enhancement of Moldova's regulatory framework for SME development. CEED will stimulate economic growth, and improve employment opportunities by increasing the competitiveness of Moldovan products on international markets, and creating a business environment and investment climate that stimulates, supports, and rewards competitive enterprise performance. Contractors/grantees are the same as above.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 117-0230 Local Democratic Institutions More Effective, Responsive and Accountable

Program Support

Program Support (\$150,000 FSA, \$489,908 FSA carryover). USAID will provide funds for administrative support, evaluations and assessments, and information technology support.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,687,000 FSA). USAID's Citizen Participation Program (CPP) helps citizens improve conditions in their communities through democratic and associative means. During FY 2006, CPP will assist 50 community groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to develop, design, manage and complete tangible projects that meet community needs, and provide a springboard from which citizens will become more informed, engaged, and capable of demanding transparency and accountability from their local leaders. USAID is also supporting the Eurasia Foundation, which provides grants to civil society organizations. Principal contractors/grantees: International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) and the Eurasia Foundation (both prime).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,100,000 FSA, \$1,049,950 FSA carryover, \$430 FSA prior year recoveries). USAID will provide organizational development assistance to all major political parties in Moldova. As part of political party development, assistance will be provided to the Communist Party of Moldova for reforms that will bring it more in line with the principles of Western social democracy. IRI and NDI will provide training to more than 7,500 political activists, both members of major political parties and independent political activists. Implementing partners: International Republican Institute (IRI) and National Democratic Institute (NDI) (both prime).

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,607,587 FSA, \$800,000 FSA prior year recoveries). USAID's Rule of Law (ROL) Program is providing advocacy training and technical assistance in human rights, legal association building, and institutional capacity building. Through the use of five regional legal clinics and

the Traveling Lawyer Program, the program will provide over 5,000 consultations on human rights, freedom of speech and association, minority rights, property rights, labor law, family law, and privatization. Principal contractor/grantee: American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) (prime).

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization (\$2,248,413 FSA). USAID's Local Government Reform Project (LGRP) will provide over 1,500 trainings to municipal government professionals to promote transparency, improve local financial management, improve the reliability and quality of municipal services, and increase the capacity of local governments to advocate in their own interest. LGRP will also provide financial assistance to 50 demonstration projects that resolve issues in community strategic plans. Principal contractor/grantee: Urban Institute (prime).

FY 2007 Program

SO: 117-0230 Local Democratic Institutions More Effective, Responsive and Accountable

Program Support

Program Support (\$500,000 FSA). USAID will provide funds for administrative support, evaluations and assessments, and information technology support.

Strengthen Civil Society

Strengthen Civil Society (\$2,349,000 FSA). USAID's CPP will continue to mobilize citizens and community groups to address community needs through a collaborative process, identifying and prioritizing local needs and resources, and developing and implementing projects that engage a broad cross-section of the community. Community Exchanges/Connections will provide exchanges and internships in the United States that support professional development and encourage mutual understanding. USAID funds for the Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance program will support community projects in collaboration with Peace Corps volunteers on community projects. Principal contractors/grantees: same as above and Peace Corps.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,700,000 FSA). USAID will support political party reform, reform in the Moldovan Parliament, and open new opportunities for local activists to become involved in local political structures. Principle contractors/grantees are the same as above.

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,571,000 FSA). USAID's ABA/CEELI activity is expected to end by December 2006. A new, follow-on Rule of Law Program will add a greater focus on anti-corruption systems and processes, and judicial reform. USAID's new Anti-Corruption Program will also have a component focused on the justice sector. Principle contractor/grantee: as above and to be determined.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 117-0340 Social Safety Net Reached Vulnerable Groups

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$140,752 FSA carryover, \$159,248 FSA prior

year recoveries). During FY 2006, USAID's Strengthening TB Control in Moldova project will build upon Moldova's improved laboratory capacity and continue to strengthen the institutional capacity of Moldova's primary health care system to initially detect TB infected individuals and provide post-hospitalization anti-tuberculosis treatment. The program will support the establishment of an up-to-date TB surveillance system and increase knowledge of TB signs, symptoms in the general population attained through public outreach campaigns and the establishment of a facility to monitor multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB to support Moldova's implementation of DOTS (Directly Observed therapy) Plus treatment for patients with confirmed drug resistance. Implementer: American International Health Alliance (AIHA) (prime).

Program Support

Program Support (\$1,112,883 FSA, \$173,373 FSA carryover). USAID will provide funds for administrative support, evaluations and assessments, and information technology support.

Reduce Trafficking In Persons

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$387,117 FSA). USAID's New Perspectives for Women (NPW) activity will continue to support prevention through public awareness and information campaigns, the identification and recognition of risk factors, and assistance to potential and actual victims of trafficking through legal consultations, crisis prevention services, psychological rehabilitation, and training programs in job skills and entrepreneurship. The project will reduce vulnerability to being trafficked by offering economic solutions to an economic problem, and acts as a "gatekeeper," identifying client needs and matching them to existing training and services wherever possible.

The Better Opportunities for Youth and Women in Moldova project will reduce the vulnerability of returned trafficking victims and state boarding school and orphanage graduates by providing safe, affordable, supervised learning and living environments where they have access to life-skills, job and employment training, health services and counseling, and tangible work experience that can prepare them for meaningful employment in Moldova and successful (re)integration into the community. Implementer: Winrock International (prime).

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,171,625 FSA carryover, \$1,200,000 FSA prior year recoveries). In FY 2006 USAID will launch a new Combating HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and C Initiative to retard the spread of blood-transmittable diseases, primarily HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and C, and other sexually transmitted illnesses (STIs). USAID will support the development of voluntary counseling and testing services that meet international standards, behavior change communications to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS and hepatitis B & C, improvements to Moldova's blood supply system, standardized hepatitis laboratory practices based on WHO guidelines, the upgrading of a hepatitis reference laboratory to diagnose chronic cases of hepatitis and perform epidemiological surveillance, and develop guidelines and update safe medical practices to reduce cross-contamination with HIV and viral hepatitis in health care facilities. Implementer: to be determined.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 117-0340 Social Safety Net Reached Vulnerable Groups

Program Support

Program Support (\$105,000 FSA). USAID will provide funds for administrative support, evaluations and assessments, and Washington Information Technology support.

Reduce Trafficking In Persons

Reduce Trafficking In Persons (\$714,000 FSA). The Moldova Anti-Trafficking program, NPW, will continue to deliver prevention and assistance services through a network of established regional centers. The referral and linkages system will provide for an integrated approach involving not only USAID implementing partners, but also local authorities and institutions, and other international donors.

The “Better Opportunities for Youth and Women in Moldova” project will continue to provide services, reducing the vulnerability of boarding schools or orphanages graduates and returned victims of trafficking by offering safe, affordable, supervised learning and living environments where girls and young women have access to life-skills, job and employment training, health services and counseling, and tangible work experience that can prepare them for meaningful employment in Moldova and successful (re)integration into the community. Implementer: same as above.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission & Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$532,000 FSA). Activities to prevent HIV/AIDS in Moldova will continue to focus on the key project components for developing effective measures to stop the spread of blood and sexually transmittable diseases. Implementer: same as above.

Results Framework

117-0131 Private Enterprise Growth Creates Jobs and Generates Income

Program Title: Private Enterprise Development

- 1.31.1: Agricultural production and distribution system improved
- 1.31.2: Role of small and medium enterprise in economy expanded

117-0230 Local Democratic Institutions More Effective, Responsive and Accountable

Program Title: Democratic Transition

- 2.3.1: Local government autonomy strengthened
- 2.3.2: Capacity of civil society organizations to represent and serve citizens increased
- 2.3.3: Citizens confidence in and respect for the legal system is increased
- 2.3.4: Increased citizen capacity to make positive change in their lives

117-0340 Social Safety Net Reached Vulnerable Groups

Program Title: Social Transition

- 3.4.1: Health Care System Effectively Addresses Priority Health Threats
- 3.4.2: Vulnerability to trafficking in human beings is reduced